

P. P. Bulatkov, Yu. M. Kull, S. M. Rayat

highest. Electron-microscopic investigation of crystal formation in the hydration of cement-linker minerals, and their modification by the adsorption effects of surface-active additions. A. N. Adamovich. 364-400; cf. C.R. 49, 12809d; 50, 43776. Micrographs show the variable crystal habit of the hydration products of $3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$, $3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5$, and $2\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$, either in dstd. H_2O , or in solns. with systematically varied addns. of sulfate cellulose liquor products, Na. abletate, etc. Characteristic spherulites and disk-like formations are described for the rapid hydration of $3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$ in dstd. H_2O , easily arranged in chains.

Wm. Eitel

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Jay

ROYAK, S.^M, kand.tekhn.nauk; SKRAMTAYEV, B., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Properties and quality of slag portland cement. Stroi.mat.
} no.11:11-14 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Slag cement) (Portland cement)

ROYAK, S.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAGEROVA, E.I., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Solid solutions of magnesium in calcium silicates. Trudy NIITSement
no.10:39-47 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cement) (Magnesium) (Calcium silicates)

ROYAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Effect of rapid cooling of magnesia clinkers on properties of
cement. TSement 23 no.6:1-5 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Cement industries) (Magnesia)

BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik; ROYAK, S.M.; MAYANTS, M.M.; MALININ, Yu.S.

Occurrence of an intermediate phase during the hydration of tricalcium silicate subjected to hydrothermal treatment. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:136-139 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. AN UkrSSR i chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Budnikov).
(Calcium silicates) (Hydration)

ROYAK, S.M.

Influence of titanium dioxide on process of clinker formation. S. M. Royak, O. M. Istrueva, and M. N. Lukina. // Tsement 21, No. 3, 12-14 (1955). — In the presence of TiO_2 , there is rapid decompr. of $CaCO_3$ but slight formation of clinker minerals resulting in as high as 30-37% free CaO . With formation of a liquid phase, TiO_2 dissolves and dilutes it; this causes rapid assimilation of CaO , and free CaO drops to 4% and even to 1%. Clinkers contg. TiO_2 are characterized by formation of larger crystals of minerals, particularly alite (120μ).
B. Z. Kamich.

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② P.A.S.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Silicates Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12656

Author : Royak S.M., Myshlyayeva V.V., Tandilova K.B.

Inst : All-Union State Scientific Research Institute of Cement
Industry

Title : Sulfate Stability of Cements with Active Additions of
Volcanic Origin

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. vses. n.-i. in-ta tsement. prom-sti, 1956,
No 9, 82-108

Abstract : A study was made of the correlations between sulfate sta-
bility of puzzuolanic Portland cements (P) containing a-
cid and basic additions of volcanic origin, and the na-
ture of the additions and their content in alumina. Con-
firmed was the correlation between amount of extraneous
admixtures, content of soluble alumina and activity of
CuO absorption, in the case of tuffs. With increase in

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- 1C8 -

Royak, S.M.

Plastified cements. B. G. Skramlev, S. M. Royak, and Yu. S. Malinin. *Ciment* 19, No. 3, 4-7(1953); *Silikaletch*, 5, 180-1(1954); cf. Rebinder, *Ciment* 19, No. 6, 14-16(1953); Shestoporov, et al., *C.A.* 47, 6658e. — The plastifying agent concerned is the waste brine from sulfite cellulose manufg. with which the cement is ground. The brines contain Ca salts of lignosulfonic acids, sugar, org. acids, etc. The improvement of workability is a colloid-phys. phenomenon, caused by the formation of surface-active adsorption layers around the grains of cement. The 3CaO.Al₂O₃ content of the portland cement is important for the efficiency of this reaction; the mech. strength of a portland cement with lower 3CaO.Al₂O₃ is increased with increased sulfite cellulose brine addns. For portland cement rich in 3CaO.Al₂O₃, a variation between 0.1 and 0.3% sulfite cellulose brine does not affect the mech. properties. The plasticity of the cement mortar is much improved by the addn. of the sulfate cellulose brine, and the need of the mortars for H₂O is reduced for a const. workability degree. The grindability of the portland cement is also improved. Reductions up to 10% of the portland cement content of a concrete mix of const. workability are observed and practically proved. Particularly important is the improved frost resistivity of the plastified concrete mixes. W. Eitel

BUDNIKOV, P.P., redaktor; BUTT, Yu.K., redaktor; ROYAK, S.M., redaktor;
YUSHKEVICH, M.O., redaktor

[Proceedings of a conference on the chemistry of cement] Trudy
soveshchaniia po khimii tsamenta. Pod red. P.P.Budnikova i dr.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 483 p.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Soveshchaniye po khimii tsamenta.
(Cement)

ROYAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Sulfate-slag cement. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:197-201 '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Slag cement)

ROYAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, A.M., inzh.

Hardening conditions and selection of binders for casing oil and
gas wells. Stroi. mat. 7 no.2-31-24 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gas wells) (Oil well cementing)

SHEYKIN, A.Ye.; ROYAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; LEYBOVICH, Kh.M.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Long-time growth of the strength of concrete. Trudy NIITSement
no.14:118-130 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Concrete)

S/020/61/137/002/014/020
B103/B215

AUTHORS: Budnikov, P. P., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Royak, S. M.,
and Dmitriev, A. M.

TITLE: Composition of a binding agent hardening at high temperatures
and pressures

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 2, 1961, 363-365

TEXT: At the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementa (Scientific Research Institute of the Cement Industry) the authors studied the technical properties of cement stone obtained from a mixture of belite (β -C₂S) and quartz sand when heated at 200, 250, and 300°C and 700 atm pressure in the years 1959-1960. Belite is the only mineral that hydrates slowly even at 200°C and 700 atm pressure, and forms weakly basic calcium hydrosilicates when mixed with high-silicate components. These are: tobermorite (C₄S₅H₅), xonotlite (CSH_{0.18}), and the hydrosilicate CSH(B). The authors previously showed that the above hydrosilicates are decisive for the commercial

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Composition of a binding agent...

properties of cement stone. Using Tovarov's method [Abstracter's note: not described in the text] they crushed belite and quartz sand in ball mills up to specific surfaces of $S = 2700 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ and $S = 2000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ and mixed them with water. The moment of binding was determined inside the autoclave at 200°C and 700 atm pressure by using a device described in Ref. 5 (A.I.Bulatov, Novosti neft. tekhn., neftepromysl. delo, no. 5 (1956)). The time of the rise in temperature up to the previously determined point was less than 1 hr. The bending strength was measured 1 to 2 hr after the samples (2x2x2 and 4x4x16 cm) had been taken out of the autoclave, and the compressive strength of the two halves thus formed was determined. Thermograms were taken with Kurnakov's pyrometer. From these curves, the authors conclude that the samples of pure belite autoclaved for 24 hr, showed an endothermic effect (780°C) which proved the presence of hydrosilicate C_2SH (C). By adding the high-silicate component to belite, and exothermic effect is observed at $815-830^\circ\text{C}$ on thermograms, which indicates the presence of hydrosilicate CSH (B) with a basicity of 0.8. In this case, no highly basic calcium hydrosilicate was detected in cement stone. Auto-

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Composition of a binding agent...

claving for 48 hr showed similar results. Times of binding and strength of the samples differ considerably according to the percentage of the high-silicate component. An admixture of 20 to 50% somewhat accelerates the binding process, but causes a jumplike increase in the strength of cement stone (Fig. 2). Further increase in the content of the high-silicate component reduces strength and decelerates binding, since the optimum content of low-basic calcium hydrosilicates is "diluted". Long-lasting autoclaving (up to 7 days) does not reduce strength. Hence, the authors conclude that their statements on the stability of tobermorite, xonotlite, and CSH (B) at 200°C and 700 atm pressure (Ref. 2: DAN, 134, no. 3, 1960) are confirmed. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1960

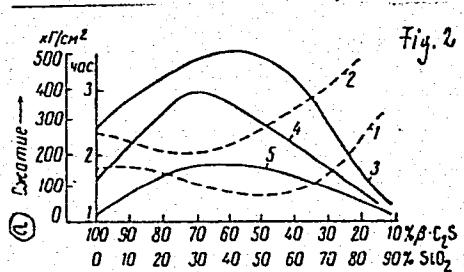
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Composition of a binding agent...

Legend to Fig. 2:

- 1) Beginning of binding in hr and min.
- 2) End of binding in hr and min.
- 3) Compressive strength (1-3 after autoclaving at 200°C and 700 atm for 24 hr).
- 4) Compressive strength at 250° and 700 atm after 24 hr.
- 5) The same as 4, but at 300°C and 700 atm;
a) compression.



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Composition of a binding agent...

№ п. п.	Состав смеси, %		Водо- цементное отноше- ние	Начало схватыва- ния	Конец схватыва- ния	Прочность, кГ/см ²		Продолжительность автоклави- рования, сутки (7)	1 2 3 7
	1 бетонный компонент B-C ₂ S	2 кремне- земистый компонент				59	103		
При 200° и 700 атм									
1	10	90	0,39	—	—	45	92	—	—
2	15	85	0,39	2 ч. 40 м.	—	143	—	—	—
3	20	80	0,39	2 ч. 20 м.	3 ч. 30 м.	303	63*	67*	—
4	30	70	0,39	1 ч. 40 м.	—	513	243	235	90*
5	50	50	0,39	—	2 ч. 25 м.	484	—	—	—
6	70	30	0,39	1 ч. 30 м.	2 ч. 05 м.	—	—	—	—
7	80	20	0,39	1 ч. 50 м.	2 ч. 10 м.	288	—	—	—
8	100	0	0,4	1 ч. 45 м.	2 ч. 23 м.	—	—	—	—
При 250° и 700 атм									
9	15	85	0,39	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	30	70	0,39	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	50	50	0,39	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	70	30	0,39	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	100	0	0,4	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Composition of a binding agent...

При 300° и 700 атн							
14	10.	90	0,39	1 ч. 40 м.	2 ч. 20 м.	26	
15	15	85	0,39	1 ч. 30 м.	1 ч. 55 м.	43	
16	20	80	0,39	1 ч. 20 м.	1 ч. 42 м.	77	
17	30	70	0,39	1 ч. 00 м.	1 ч. 20 м.	112	24*
18	50	50	0,39	—	—	146	103
19	70	30	0,39	—	—	168	170
20	100	0	0,4	—	—	28	

Legend to Table 1: 1) Number of experiment. 2) Composition of the mixture.
 a) Belite component. b) Silicate component. 3) Water: cement ratio.
 4) Beginning of binding. 5) End of binding. 6) Strength, kg/cm²;
 numerator: bending strength; denominator: compressive strength. 7) Days
 of autoclaving.

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31973
S/081/61/000/023/042/061
B138/B101

153200

AUTHORS:

Sheykin, A. Ye., Royak, S. M., Leybovich, Kh. M.,
Nikolayev, V. L.

TITLE:

Long-time strength gain of concrete

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 355, abstract
23K380 (Tr. Gos. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsementn. prom-sti,
1960, no. 14, 118-130)

TEXT: When C_3S and C_2S are hydrated, hydrosilicates of the same composition and structure are formed. In a cement brick they form an independent phase with a highly dispersed crystalline structure, so that the interplanar spacings vary in dependence on water content. There are three components to the structure of cement brick: (a) a crystalline concretion formed by isomorphously crystallizing compounds of $Ca(OH)_2$ and $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ and hydrosulfato-aluminates of calcium; (b) a gelling structural component formed by the

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Long-time strength gain ...

calcium hydrosilicates; (c) partially hydrated grains of portland cement clinker. The physicomechanical properties vary in dependence on the quantitative ratio of the structural components and the degree of hydration of the cement grains. Strength variations with time are the result of two opposing processes: (a) thickening of the gel, which consolidates the structure and increases the strength of the cement brick; (b) ageing of the crystalline concretion, which is accompanied by a reduction in strength. In the initial stages of solidification, strength is determined mainly by the number of few formations able to produce crystalline concretions. This means that strength diminishes in the early stage of solidification as the belite concentration increases. Higher belite concentration causes the strength increase period to be extended. This is attributed both to the hydration of the cement and the thickening of the gel. Ageing of the crystalline concretion is the result of the disintegration of unstable mixed crystals to form a metastable multi-phase state, causing increased embrittlement and changing the physicomechanical properties of the brick. Depending on the combined effect of these processes, the period of strength gain may be extended, the variation in time may be negligible, or strength may go completely. A method is proposed for the determination of the possibility of a long-time strength

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✓

31973
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B138/B101

Long-time strength gain ...

gain in dependence on composition. Bars 2 x 2 x 15 cm are kept 14 days in water and then 14 days in air. Then they are dried out to a constant weight at 110°C to thicken the gelling component. After this they are dried out to constant weight at 155°C to decompose the complex hydrate salts. Finally they are treated in an autoclave at 8 atm pressure. This simulates the subsequent swelling of the products of decomposition of the complex crystalllohydrates and the resulting development of internal stresses. The bars were bend-tested in a 14-day growth, after which the ratio was found between the breaking strength of specimens which had undergone all stages of artificial ageing and those in the 14-day growth test in bending ($K_{\infty} = P_b/P_{14}$). The tests showed that the K_{∞} value is definitely related to the strength gain factor of the concrete. ($K_t = R_t/R_{28}$). The K_{∞}/K_t dependencies have been found for concrete and cement brick on the solidification of various different cements in periods of up to 180 days. It is felt that the artificial ageing method provides a reliable indicator of the capacity of cements for a long-time strength gain in concretes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/020/61/141/004/009/019
B103/B101

AUTHORS: Royak, S. M., and Prokhvatilova, I. A.

TITLE: Calcium germanates and their properties

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 4, 1961, 880 - 883

TEXT: The studies concerned dicalcium germanate ($2\text{CaO}\cdot\text{GeO}_2$ denoted as C_2Ge) and the possibility to form tricalcium germanate ($3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{GeO}_2 = \text{C}_3\text{Ge}$) which is analogous to tricalcium silicate ($3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 = \text{C}_3\text{S}$). Synthesis was effected by mixing finely pulverized CaCO_3 and GeO_2 in ratios of 2:1 and 3:1. The mixture moistened with 8 - 10% of water was pressed into prisms of $1 \times 1 \times 3$ cm which were burned on platinum in the silit furnace: (1) C_2Ge at 1400°C ; (2) C_3Ge at 1500°C . C_2Ge was burned under conditions corresponding to those of the synthesis of belite: gradual heating up to 1400°C and keeping of this temperature for 3 hr; then the sample is Card 1/4

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Calcium germanates and

quenched (a) by immersion into water or (b) by air of 0°C, crushed, formed again to prisms and reburned. This was repeated until Ca was completely bound and a homogenous monomineral formed. The total burning time was in case (a) 6 hr, in case (b) 9 hr. The C_2Ge synthesized is soluble in 5% solution of boric acid like C_2Si (method of E. I. Nagerova, Tr. 3 Vsesoyuzn. soveshch. zavodskikh laboratoriib tsementnoy promyshlennosti, 1945). A microscopic examination showed that the crystal-optical properties of C_2Ge are similar to those of $\beta-C_2Si$. The interplanar

spacings of these two compounds were found to agree rather well (on the basis of radiograms and thermograms). These two minerals were subjected again to the above-mentioned treatment and mixed with water. The paste prepared hardened. It was found that burning of the $3CaO \cdot GeO_2$ mixture yields first C_2Ge which combines subsequently at elevated temperature with the free Ca to form C_5Ge . During the burning the temperature was gradually increased up to 1500°C and then kept for 4 hr. The product

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Calcium germanates and .

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was quenched in air and then subjected again to the treatment mentioned. After three or four such burnings a homogeneous product was formed. Burning for 12 - 16 hr at 1500°C results in monomineral C₃Ge which is a rather solid light green-yellowish sinter. The crystal-optical properties of C₃Ge and C₃Si are similar. When C₃Ge is reburned at 1500°C and cooled gradually it decomposes partly to C₂Ge and CaO (proved by the refractive indices n_q = 1.734; n_p = 1.700). The C₂Ge grains are hexagonal and oval. The mineral 3CaO·GeO₂ was identified radiometrically in the C₃Ge synthesized; CaO and SiO₂ lines were absent. The high-temperature thermogram of C₃Ge shows an endoeffect at 456°C which is explained by the loss of the hydrate water on the surface of the CaO grains. The effect at 743°C is attributed to the beginning conversion to C₂Ge which is proved by two intensive endoeffects at 1360 and 1454°C. Also C₃Ge dissolves completely in a 5% solution of boric acid. C₃Ge crushed and

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Calcium germanates and . . .

S/020/61/141/004/009/019
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prepared with water binds within 15 min. Thus, the existence of C_2Ge ,
an analogue to C_2Si was experimentally proved. There are 4 figures,
2 tables, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference
to the English-language publication reads as follows: W. L. W. Ludekens
J. Inorg. and Nucl. Chem., 3, 281 (1956).

PRESENTED: July 15, 1961, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1961

Card 4/4

Royak, S. M.

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0

✓ Influence of TiO_2 on clinker formation. S. M. ROYAK, O. M. ASTREeva, AND M. N. LUKINA. *Cement*, 21(3) 12-17 (1955). MT

In the presence of TiO_2 , there is intensive decomposition of $CaCO_3$ but slight formation of clinker minerals, resulting in as high as 30 to 37% free CaO . With the formation of liquid phase, TiO_2 dissolves and dilutes it, resulting in intensive assimilation of CaO ; free CaO drops to 4% and even to 1%. Clinkers containing TiO_2 are characterized by larger crystallization of minerals, particularly alite (120 μ). B.Z.K.

(2)
BM

Royal S.M.

M/T
✓ Tuff as addition in the production of sulfate-resistant cement. S. M. Royak and Z. I. Danyushevskaya. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Cement. Prom.* 1953, No. 7, 90-115; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50408.— The material used in these expts. was ash and spherolithic liparites and liparitic tuff. The hydrolytic activity of tuff detd. by the lime-absorption method varied from 70 to 260 mg. CaO. In the tests were used 2 clinkers, one with 4 and the other with 8% C₄A. The resistance to sulfate was tested with 5% Na₂SO₄ and artificial sea water with a 3-fold greater concn. than natural ocean water. The tests showed that up to 30% tuff can be added to sulfate-resistant clinker for the production of sulfate-resistant pozzolanic portland cement and up to 10% for the production of sulfate-resistant portland cement. M. Hosch

(1)

ROYAK,S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ASTREYEVA,O.M.,kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUKINA,M.N., inzhener

Effect of titanium dioxide on clinker forming processes. TSement
21 no.3:12-14 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Cement industries) (Titanium oxides)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; ROYAK, S.M., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; MALININ, Yu.S., inzhener.

Pastisized cement. TSement 19 no.3:4-7 My-Je '53.

(MLRA 6:6)
(Cement)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6"

ROYAK, S. M., BANIT, F. G. Eng.

USSR (600)

Cement Industries

"Dust collection with moisture in cement mills." TSement 18 no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROYAK, S.M., dotaent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TANDILOVA, K.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Sulfate resistance of cements with activating admixtures of volcanic origin. Trudy NIITSement no.9:82-108 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.) (Cement--Corrosion)

ROYAK, S. M.

Fast-setting, high-strength portland cement with a high content of magnesium oxide. S. M. Royak, L. Yu. Astan-skii, and S. I. Kruglik. U.S.S.R. No. 719, Jan. 25, 1957. The raw mix calcined in clinkered material contains MgO 7-14, Al₂O₃ 4-6, Fe₂O₃ 5-6, and CaO 54-57%. The half-fused clinker obtained at 1300-1400° is rapidly cooled by submerging it in water after which it is dried and ground. An installation permitting the changeover of old installations to the new process is described. M. Hosh

Rovnák, S.M.

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Sulfated alumina cement. P. P. Budnikov and S. M. Rovnák, U.S.S.R. 107,496, Sept. 26, 1957. A mixt. of argillaceous raw material and lime, chalk or limestone is clinkered, ground, and CaSO_4 is added. For this cement, an Al silicate raw material is used having a high content of SiO_2 , unsuitable for making argillaceous cement. To the clinkering mixt., 1-2% solid carbonaceous fuel is added. When the clinker is ground, 25-50% ordinary argillaceous cement is added.

M. Hösch. //

ROYAK, S.M.; DMITRIYEV, A.M.

Viscous material for cementing deep wells. Neft. khoz. 39
no.7:25-29 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Oil well cementing)

ROYAK, S.M.; BANIT, F.G., Eng.

Dust - Removal

Dust collection with moisture in cement mills. TSegment, 18, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6

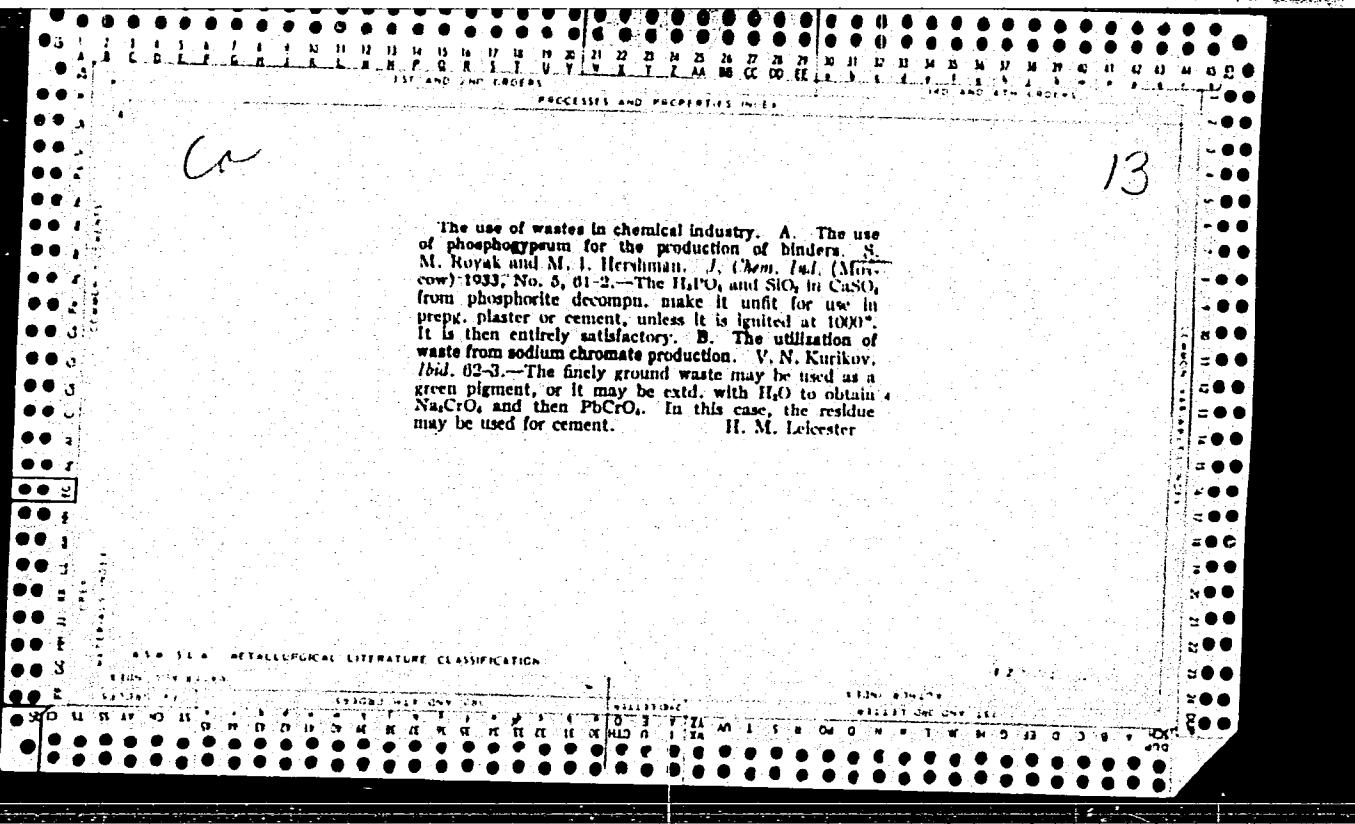
ROYAK, S.M.,
S.S. CHERNOVSKII, Gipso Tserent 24, 1-36 (1938)

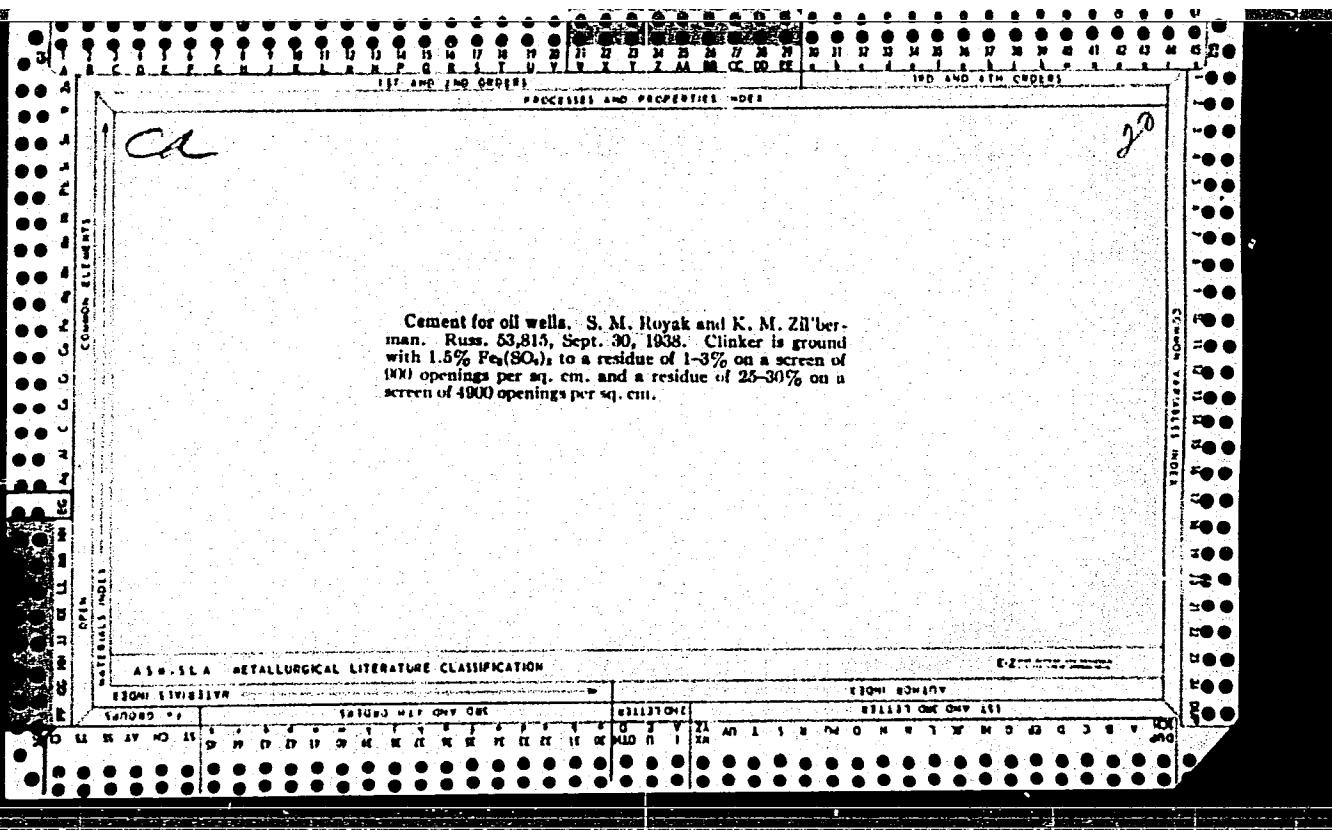
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

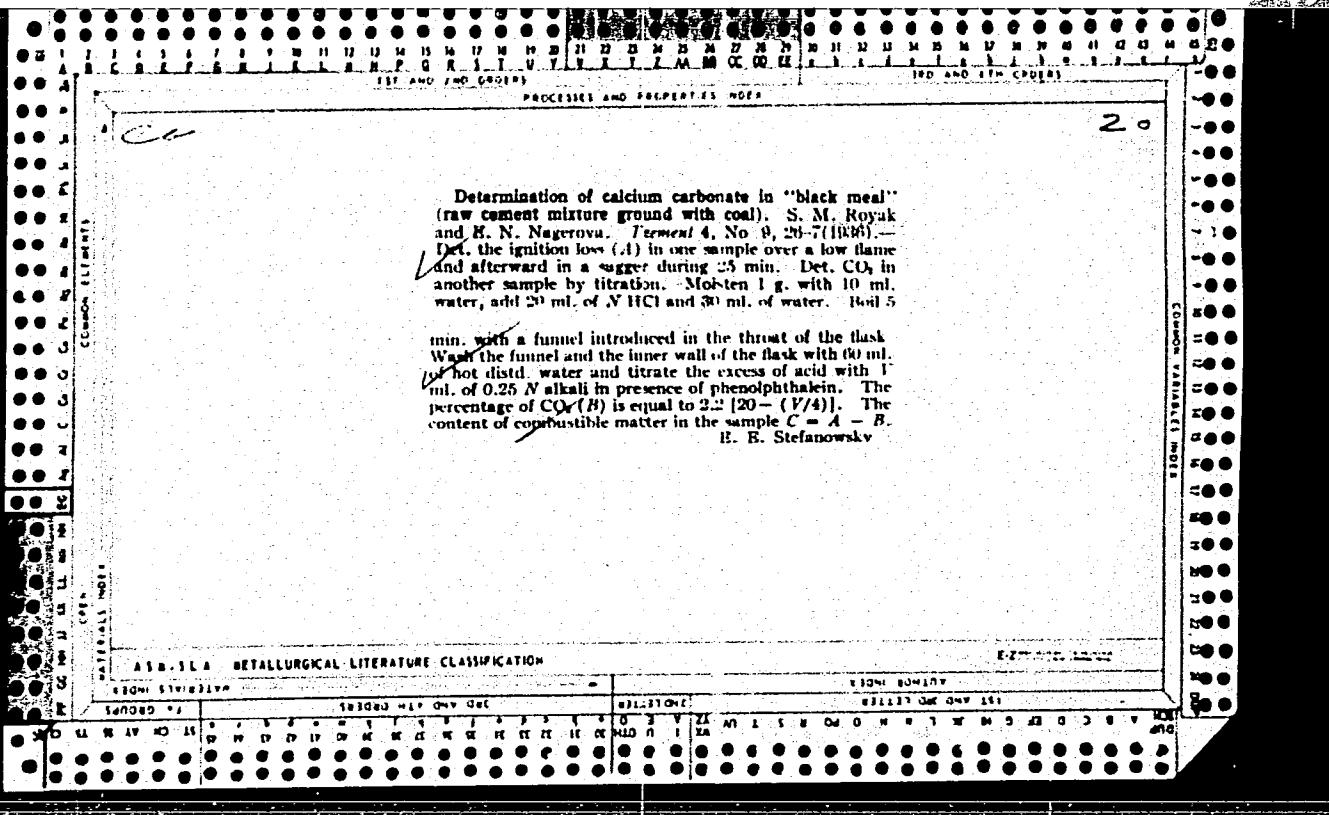
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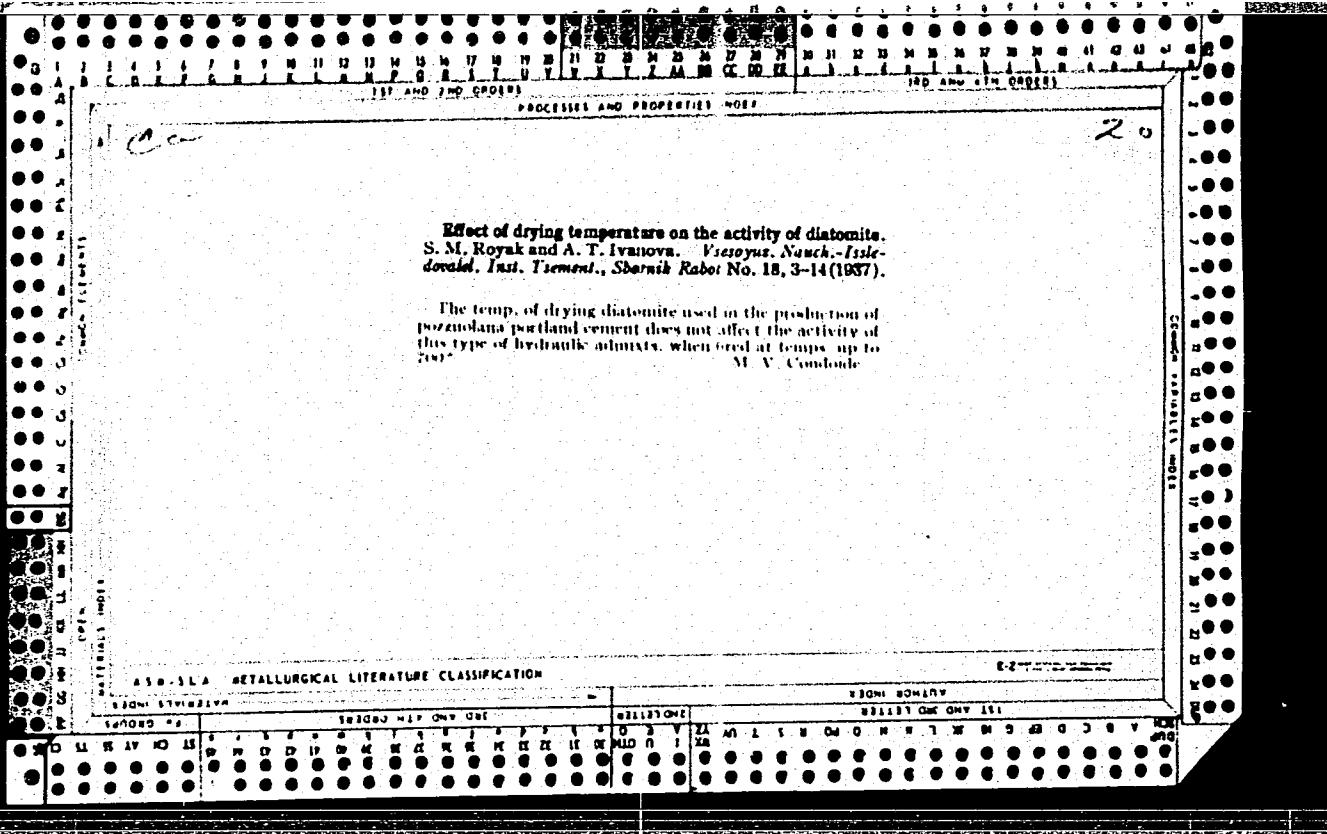
ROYAK, S. M.

D. S. DOROFEEV, Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers, (USSR) No. 101,
109-13, 1933









"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6

ROJAK, S.M.,
S.S. CHEREPOVSKI, (Giprotsement, No. 24, 1938)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

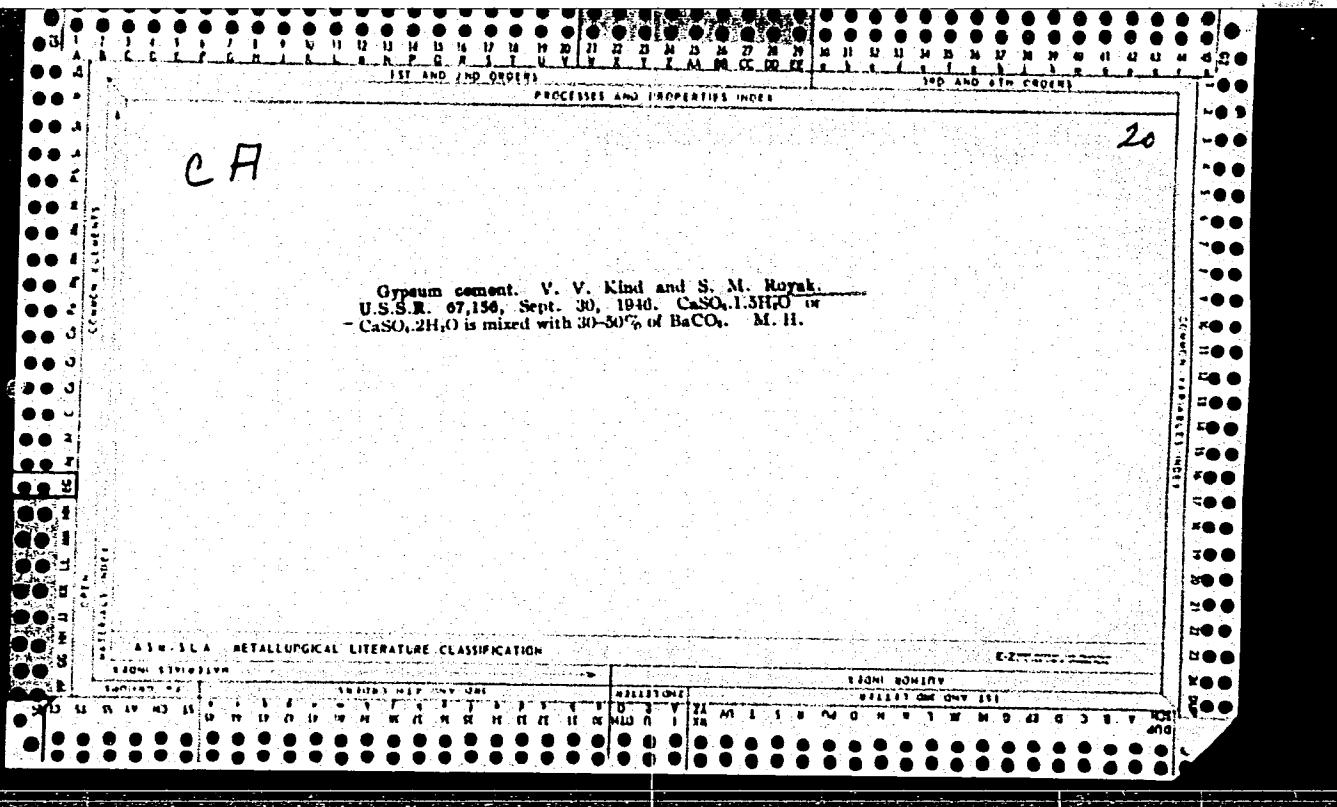
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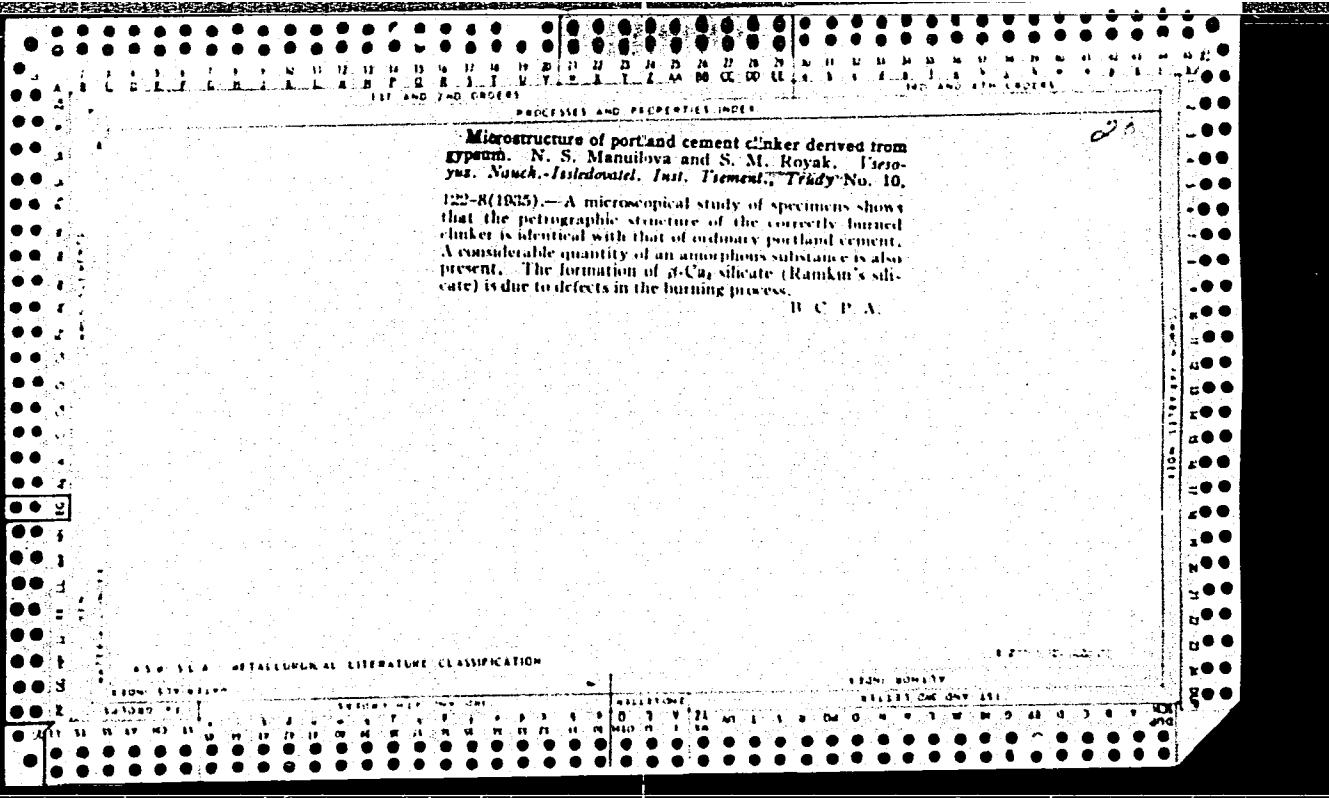
ROYAK, S. M.

U. V. KIRD, Glavstroikom MKTP, SSSR, Leningrad, 1936, 367-76

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UR

20

Utilization of phosphogypsum in the building materials industry. S. M. Royuk and M. M. Gershman. *Stront. Material.* 1936, No 6, 26-34.—Good plastering gypsum can be obtained by adding 30-5% of phosphogypsum to normal alabaster; in pure phosphogypsum the free phosphoric acid present has a noxious influence. Good flooring gypsum could be obtained with or without an addition of a small percentage of slaked lime. E. E. Stefanowsky

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The production of portland cement and sulfur dioxide
from gypsum. S. M. Ruzak, M. I. Gershman, K. F.
Milosavljevic and Z. T. Nagyova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz.
Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Cementa*, No. 10, 5-12 (1955).
See C. A. 48 11339 B. H.

20

CA

Gas-fired 150-meter kiln. S. M. Royak and F. G. Bantl.
Cement 17, No. 1, p-11(1951).—Certain operational
changes necessitated by firing a cement kiln with gas instead
of powd. coal are described. The natural gas used con-
sisted of 98% CH₄, and had a calorific value of 8407 kcal.
To insure good combustion, the pressure of the gas was
reduced from 8 atm. (at delivery) to 0.1 atm., the gas was
carefully dewatered, and a new gas injector was designed.
These and other mech. improvements enabled an output of
25 tons of clinker per hr. M. Hesch

ROYAK, S.M., prof.; PIROTSKIY, V.Z., inzh.

Effect of certain physicochemical properties of portland cement
clinkers on their resistance to grinding and the granular composition
of cement. Trudy NIITsement no.19:3-29 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

ROYAK, S.M., prof.; KROYCHUK, L.A., inzh.

Monocalcium slurry is a new raw material for the manufacture of portland cement. Trudy NIITSement no.19:67-83 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

KAZANTSEV, I.G.; KUZNETSOV, A.F.; PRESNYAKOV, V.M.; MOLONOV, G.D.;
KUZEMA, I.D.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S.; OLESHKEVICH, T.I.; KISSEL', N.N.;
ANTOKHIN, N.T.; ROYANOV, V.V.

Manufacture of very thick plate from capped steel. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 6 no.6:49-50 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod im. Il'icha.
(Steel ingots) (Rolling (Metalwork)--Quality control)

RoyBERG, V.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6724

Author: Miskaryan, N., Royberg, V., Degtyarev, G.

Institution: None

Title: Efficient Method of Bleeding Sheep and Goats

Original Publication: Myasnaya industriya SSSR, 1956, No 2, 13-14

Abstract: While the animal is being carried by the conveyor belt in vertical position, a double-edged knife is driven into the lower part of the neck extending within the chest cavity to the level of the 1-2nd rib. Then the knife is twisted to sever the common trunks of the carotids and jugular veins. At the level of the 2-3rd rib the common humerocephalic trunk can be cut. Beyond the partition of the trough that carries off the first portion of the blood, an incision is made in the neck, extending from the lower jaw connection to the lower surface of the first vertebra of the neck. By this bleeding procedure

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6724

Abstract: a maximum amount of clean blood is obtained (700-2,000 ml depending on the size and weight of the animal, 250 ml more on the average a more complete bleeding is attained and the lungs of the animals can be utilized for use as food.

Card 2/2

MISKARYAN, N., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; ROYBERG, V., veterinarnyy
vrach; DEGTYAREV, G., starshiy master.

Efficient method for draining the blood from carcasses of sheep and
goats. Mias.ind.SSSR 27 no.2:13-14 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Buryat-Mongol'skiy zoovetinstitut (for Miskaryan); 2. Ulan-
Udenskiy myasokombinat (for Degtyarev).
(Slaughtering and slaughterhouses)

SKAL'NIK, M.; ROYBICHEK, K. (Praga)

Airlines of Czechoslovakia. Gradzh.av. 17 no.2:19-21
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Prague—Airlines)

BOVIN, L.; IL'VITSKIY, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROYBUL, N., inzh.

Practices in mechanical ventilation of shelled corn. Muk.-elev.
prom. 29 no.2:9-10 F '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Direktor Dinskogo khlebopriyemnogo punkta (for Bovin).
2. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Roybul).
(Corn (Maize)--Storage) (Granaries--Ventilation)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6

KOMYSHNIK, L., inzh.; ROYBUL, N., inzh.; ATANAZEVICH, V., inzh.

Mechanized demountable granary. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.1:23-24
(MIRA 13:6)
Ja '60.
(Granaries) (Buildings, Prefabricated)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6"

IL'VITSKIY, N.A.; ROYBUL, N.K.

Use of rolls for the hulling of millets. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.
tekh. no.3:57-59 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii zerna.

(Millet)

SHATEMIROV, K.Sh.; ROYCHENKO, G.F.; LUKONIN, A.Ya.

Investigation of loess deposits and clays of Kirghizia
Report No.2. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 2
no.11:91-110 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Kirghizistan—Loess—Analysis)
(Kirghizistan—Clay—Analysis)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.

Sierozems of northern slopes of the Turkestan Range and their utilization. Trudy Otd.pochv.KirFAN SSSR no.4:7-21 '53. (MLRA 9:11)
(Turkestan Range--Sierozem soils)

MAMYTOV, A. M.; ROYCHENKO, G. I.

Soil regions of Kirghizistan. Izv. Kir. fil. Geog. ob-va SSSR
no. 3:171-182 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kirghizistan--Soils--Classification)

MAMYTOV, Aman Mamytovich; ROYCHENKO, Grigoriy Ivanovich; BAZHENOV, N.K.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; VOZHEYKO, I.V., red, izd-va;
ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Soil zoning in Kirghizistan] Pochvennoe raionirovanie Kirgizii.
Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 153 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kirghizistan--Soils)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.; MAMYTOV, A.M., otv.red.; LEVITUS, B.I., red.izd-va;
ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Soils of southern Kirghizistan] Pochvy IUzhnoi Kirgizii.
Frunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Otdel pochvovedeniia, 1960.
231 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy SSR (for
Mamytov).

(Kirghizistan--Soils)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.

Soils of the level part of the Ketmen'-Tyube Valley. Trudy Otd.
pochv. AN Kir.SSR no.5:3-16 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Ketmen'-Tyube Valley--Soils)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.

Nomenclature and classification of Kirghiz soils. Trudy Otd. pochv.
AN Kir. SSR no.7:3-19 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kirghizistan--Soils--Classification)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.

Pedologico-geographical description of the Talass Valley. Izv. AN
Kir.SSR. Ser.biol.nauk 2 no.1:27-63 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(TALASS VALLEY--SOILS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6

KONDAK, M.A.; ROY, F.F.

Increase of the heat efficiency of industrial boiler houses.
Sakh.prom. 34 no.2:29-36 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Boilers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445520004-6"

ABEELISHVILLI, L.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROYNISHVILI, N.M.,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk

Accuracy of calculations for determining the weight of
trains. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.12:44-46 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Railroads--Trains)

DZHUNUSHBAYEV, A.; ROYCHENKO, G.I.

Soils of Susamyr Valley plains. Trudy Otd. pochv. AN Kir. SSR no.7:
105-123 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Susamyr Valley--Soils)

OPENLENDER, Igor' Vladimirovich; ESENBAYEV, Kambaraly; YUSUPOV, Tulegen;
ROYCHENKO, G.I., otv. red.; VOZHEYKO, I.V., red. izd-va; ANOKHINA,
M.G., tekhn. red.

[Soils of the central part of the Naryn Basin (At-Bashi-Kara-Koyun,
Ala-Buga-Naryn, and Toguz-Torou depressions)] Pochvy srednei chasti
Narynskogo basseina (At-Bashi-Kara-Koiunskaja, Ala-Buga-Narynskaja
i Toguz-Torouskaia vpadiny). Frunze, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi
SSR, 1961. 226 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze. Otdel podvovedeniya.
(Naryn Valley--Soils)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.

Vertical soil belts of the Turkestan Range in the light of the
theory of provinces. Trudy Otd. pochv. AN Kir. SSR no.7:137-140
'58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Turkestan range--Soils)

ROYCHENKO, G.I.

The brown soils of the northern slope of the Turkestan mountain chain,
within the borders of Kirgiziya. Pochvovedenie '53, No.5, 14-23. (MLRA 6:6)
(CA 47 no.21:11626 '53)

1. ROYCHENKO, G. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Erosion
7. Resistance of black-brown soils to erosion. Trudy Sek.pochv.KirFAN SSSR no. 2, 1949.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Leather. Fur. H
Gelatine. Tanning Agents. Technical
Proteins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 76048.

Author : Rovchik.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Shellac Finishings for Footwear.

Orig Pub: Kozarstvi, 1957, 7, No 3, 63-66.

Abstract: The finishings which are used for footwear were studied and rapid methods for their evaluation were worked out. On the basis of these methods, the advantage in using natural shellac (I) with triethanolamine (II) for footwear was determined, as compared with the shellac finishes containing borax and potash. The II not only brings I into solution but also renders a soft-

Card 1/3

96

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Leather. Fur. H
Gelatine. Tanning Agents. Technical
Proteins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 76048.

Abstract: With the new finishes which contain II good
adhesiveness is achieved on leathers with
casein and resin coatings and also a fair
viscosity of the film, which (viscosity)
is well preserved even at a prolonged dry
storage.

Card 3/3

97

L 52260-65	EFF(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(c)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t)	Pu-4	IJP(c)	ES/
ACCESSION NR:	AP5012470	WW/DM/JD/JG	UR/0089/65/018/004/0357/0361	B
AUTHOR:	Ivanov, V. Ye.; Zelenskiy, V. F.; Kunchenko, V. V.; Royenko, N. M.; Stukalov, A. I.; Vorob'yev, M. A.; Azarenko, A. V.			
TITLE:	Relation between texture and radiative growth in uranium rods			
SOURCE:	Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 357-361			
TOPIC TAGS:	reactor fuel element, uranium reactor fuel, reactor fuel texture, radiative growth, fuel element stability			
ABSTRACT:	The authors analyze the textures produced in uranium during its heat treatment and establish a quantitative connection between the texture and the coefficient of radiative growth in uranium. This research was undertaken in connection with the development of a wire-type fuel element (I. I. Khristenko et al., paper at Second Geneva Conference). The material tested was 99.78-99.80% pure uranium 4 mm in diameter subjected to β-treatment at temperatures of 200-300, 450-470, and 480°C. The texture was investigated by means of x-ray structural and dilatometric analysis. The texture description as related to the anisotropic radiative growth was based on the "growth index" method proposed by E. Strurcken and W. McDohall (J. Nucl. Materials, v. 7, 85, 1962). Curves are plotted of the radiative growth			
Card	1/2			

L 52260-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012470

O

G_i against the growth index GI and are found to be independent of the treatment temperature. The elongation component due to the radiative growth as a result of the texture is calculated and its dependence on temperature is evaluated. An increase in treatment temperature results in a comparatively small increase in elongation, due probably to swelling. A load of 0.25 kg/mm² along the sample axis produced at 470°C an insignificant increase in elongation. It is shown that the average values of the coefficients of linear thermal expansion measured in one direction do not describe the character of texture if the latter is not uniaxial. It is concluded that uranium wire with weakly pronounced texture may be highly sensitive to factors not connected with the initial structure. Orig. art. has 4 figures. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4010

Card 2/27/68

PODUSHKO, S.V., inzhener-podpolkovnik; ROYENKO, P.V., inzhener-podpolkovnik

Improve the system for keeping track of failures and defects in equipment. Vest protivovozd obor. no.3:39-40 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

L 8160-66 EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(f)

ACC NR: AP5025066

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0116/0117

AUTHORS: Kubata, M. K.; Podol'nyy, A. I.; Bursakov, A. V.; Usatenko, V. G.;
Royenko, V. I.; Prokopov, N. I.

CRG: none

TITLE: Cyclone air cleaner for internal combustion engines. Class 46, No. 174040

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretens i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 116-117

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, air cleaner

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a cyclone air cleaner for internal combustion engines as per Author Certificate No. 125974. The cleaner contains both cyclones and contact type air cleaning elements. To improve the air cleaning and dirt capacity of the unit (see Fig. 1) a reflector is placed between the cyclone exits and the air cleaning elements.

UDC: 621.43.03

Card 1/2

ROYER, E. N.

ANDRAYEV, Oleg Vladimirovich; BOLDAKOV, Evgeniy Vasil'yevich; GAYDUR, Kirill Vasil'yevich; KOSHELIKH, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich; RODIN, Arkadiy Ivanovich; ROYER, Evgeniy Nikolayevich; BOLDAKOV, Ye.V., doktor tehnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUZNETSOV, I.A., redaktor; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Concise handbook on conduits and small bridges; research and planning]
Kratkii spravochnik po trubam i malym mostam; izyskania i proektirovaniye. Pod obshchey red. E.V.Boldakova. Izd.2-oe, perer. Moskva. Nauchno-tehnicheskoe izd-vo avtotrans. lit-ry, 1956. 211 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Bridges) (Pipes, Concrete)

tions are given.

Dyeing studies at elevated temperatures—use of temperatures between 200°F. and 300°F. G. L. Royer, C. L. Zimmerman, H. J. Walter, and R. D. Robinson. *Textile Research J.* 18, 608-614 (1948).—An app. is illustrated that is designed for dyeing textiles in the range of 200-300°F. Fundamental dyeing data are obtained by using a wide variety of textile fibers. High-temp. technique is applicable in the dyeing of fibers requiring a long time for the diffusion of the dye into the individual fibers under normal dyeing conditions. The speed of dyeing is speeded to an extent that dyeings normally requiring hrs. can be procured in a matter of sec. In general, because of the short periods of contact at these high temps., the same extent of dyeing can be obtained when an equiv. dyeing is carried out for a longer time at lower temps. The amt. of thermal decompn. of many dyes was detd. and a no. suitable for the high-temp. dyeing selected. A method for the application of dyes by padding and developing at elevated temps. has been worked out which makes it practical to dye continuously at a rapid rate many fabrics not previously dyed by a continuous process. A disadvantage of continuous dyeing at high temps. is the elevated temps. over a period of several hrs. The amt. of thermal decompn. of many acid and direct dyes in 0.5% concns. was detd. and results are tabulated. Evidence shows that the high-temp. dyeing methods produce dyeings whose fastness, tensile strength, and other phys. characteristics are equal or superior to those obtained by normal dyeing procedures. 29 references. W. H. B.

Influence of pH, dye, and salt concentration on the dye binding of modified and unmodified fibrin. Marcus Singer and Peter R. Morrison. *J. Biol. Chem.* 178, 153-45 (1948).—The interactions of fibrin with cationic and anionic dyes and the effects thereupon of variations of concns. of dye, of ionic strength, and of pH of the staining soln. were investigated. Fibrin film, prep'd. from human fibrinogen and thrombin, was used. It contained 1-16 mg. fibrin per sq. cm., and also varied in thickness. Fib-

rin films denatured by drying, heating with steam, or immersion in 10% HClO_4 were also used. Dye binding was studied at pH 2 to 10, by use of buffers. There was similar dye uptake with phosphate and acetate buffers and at the same pH and ionic strength. An acid dye, Orange G, and a basic dye, methylene blue, were used. When equil. was obtained, the amt. of methylene blue bound to films of various thicknesses was proportional to the amt. of fibrin, which indicated uniform distribution. This dye showed that the optical density per millimol. per sq. cm. describes a straight line corresponding to an absorption const. of 3.52×10^4 . Thereafter, the dye binding is independent of the degree of satn., and consequently the interaction of methylene blue and fibrin adheres to Beer's law, and is independent of the treatment to the film. But the absorption consts. of bound and free Orange G varied according to the pH and (with bound dye) according to the film treatment. Therefore for conversion of optical density into mols. of dye, correction must be made for chromatic changes under each set of staining conditions. Av. absorption const. of 3.0×10^4 was used. Orange G is bound strongly at a low pH, and the reverse is true for starting ketone, III (2.45 g.) and 2 g. dry ZnCl_2 , treated with 1.91 g. PhCCl_3 , heated to 70°, stirred 1 hr. at 80-100°, dild. with water, neutralized, steam-distd., and extd. with hot petr. ether, yielded a small amt. of VI.

G. M. Kosolapoff

2831
Ob eigr shdaynshchikh namyvnykh. Dambakh iz zolyno solootval'kh pri gidrotelcudalyenii,
(po povedu statyey S.C. Zhukova "Ogranzh-ayu shchiye solobyye damb ilya solootva-l-v
ridrozdalayeniya". D.A. Dve nisova "Ob ustroystvye damb ilya ob rishdye-niya
solootvalov pri gidrotelcudalyenii" v zhurn. "Elyektr. Startsi", 1948, № № 3 i")
Elyektr. Startsi, 1949, № 9, S. 27-28.

Ss: Letopis №. 34

ROYER, G.N.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Methods Nov 51

"Accelerated Method for Calculating Hydraulic
Handling of Earth Under Pressure," G. N. Royer,
Cand Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 11, pp 19-24

Methods, based on numerous exptl data, permits
rapid graphical detn of characteristics for
joint work of dredge pump and pipeline. Analysis
of these characteristics provides for selection
of most expedient diam of pipeline. Basic in-
dexes of crit state of pulp flow are given for
various diams of pipelines and for 4 types of
earth material.

200T87

ROYER, G. H.

Hydrodynamics

Approximate calculations of hydraulic transportation of clay soils by a current. Gidr. i
mel. 4 no. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. ROYER, G. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Soil Mechanics
7. Possible ways of lowering the cost of hydraulic soil transportation under pressure.
Gidr. stroi. 21, No. 8, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. ROYER, G. N.; PAPIN, V. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dams
7. Speeding up hydraulic filling of earth dams.
Gidr. stroi. 21 no. 9, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. ROYER, G.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dams
7. Effectiveness of drainage of hydraulic-fill structures during the construction period, Gidr. stroi. 22 no. 3, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

KHOVANSKIY, G.S.; ROYER, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
KOPNOV, Ye.V., ~~redaktor~~; ZEMLYAKOVA, tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[A collection of nomograms for the hydraulic calculation of trapezoid canals according to the full formula of professor N.N.Pavlovskii] Atlas nomogramm dlia gidravlicheskogo rascheta trapezoidal'nykh kanalov po polnoi formule akademika N.N.Pavlovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 24 nomograms, i diagr. (in portfolio). [Text.] 25 p. (MIRA 8:4)

(Nomography (Mathematics)) (Canals)

KUPRIYANOV, Ye.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROYER, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KRYUGER, Yu.V., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soil packing and settling] Uplotnenie i osadki gruntov. Izd. 2-e, dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1954. 167 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 7:10)
(Soil stabilization)

ROYER,G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Improving the effectiveness of hydraulic machinery. Mekh.
stroi. 12 no.4:25-27 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Hydraulic machinery) (Earthmoving machinery)

ROYER, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Utilizing the characteristics of combined use of pump dredge and spoil pipe for setting up economic operating conditions for hydromechanical installations. Gidr.strel.25 no.3:45-50 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Dredging)

ROY R.

Royer, G. N.

"The Theoretical Principles of Increasing the Effectiveness of Treating Ground with a Hydraulic Monitor." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Soil Improvement. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Biological Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Detopis'
No. 27, 2 July, 1955

ROYER, Ye.

New standard plane. Avt. dor. 20 no. 5:29 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Standards, Engineering)

ROYER, Ye. N.

Kratkiy Spravochnik Po Malym Mostam I Trubam; Izyskaniya I Proyektirovaniye
(Short Handbook on Small Bridges and Conduits; Research and Planning) Moskva,
Dorizdat, 1953.

224 P. Diagrs., Tables.

At Head of Title: O. V. Andreyev, Ye. V. Boldakov, K. V. Gayduk, V. A. Koshelev,
A. I. Rodin, Ye. N. Royer.

SO: N/5
661.6
.B6

ANDREYEV, O.V.; BOLDAKOV, Ye.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
GAYDUK, K.V.; KOSHELEV, V.A.; RODIN, A.I.; ROYER, Ye.N.

[Short handbook on small bridges and conduits; research and planning] Kratkii spravochnik po malym mostam i trubam; izyskania i proektirovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1953. 224 p.
(MLRA 7:3)

(Bridges) (Pipe, Concrete)

KROPOTOV, I.I.; ROYER, Ye.N., redaktor; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Bridges and culverts; manual for bridge construction foremen]
Mosty i truby; posobie desiatniku-mostoviku. Moskva, Izd-vo
dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry Gushosdora MPS, 1953. 247 p. [Microfilm]
(Bridge construction)
(Culverts)

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